

MAY SUE FOR PEACE

It is said that Spain has asked for an armistice

TO DISCUSS THE TERMS

UPON WHICH PEACE WITH THE UNITED STATES CAN BE ARRANGED—THE QUEEN REGENT IS UNTHIRING IN HER EFFORTS TO BRING THE HOPELESS WAR TO AN END—THE STRAIN IS TELLING ON HER—AT MANY OF THE STATE COUNCILS SHE HAS BURST INTO TEARS—A VERY UNHAPPY SITUATION FOR HER.

LONDON, July 25.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Madrid, published here this afternoon, that the Spanish government has drawn up a message addressed to the government at Washington, proposing an armistice for the purpose of discussing the terms upon which peace with the United States can be arranged.

MADRID, July 24.—6 p. m.—Delayed in transmission.—The correspondent of the Associated Press has had an interesting conversation with a person occupying a high position in the queen regent's household, and whose duties bring him daily intimate relations with her majesty. He said the quarrel between Spain and the United States is much easier of adjustment than is generally believed. The queen regent, he continued, naturally endeavored to avoid war, and also she desires honorable peace. She is quite alive to the force of public opinion, and holds strictly to the constitutional laws of the nation. It is an error to suppose that the queen regent is under the pressure of the present or any government, or that she is regardless of public opinion when she is in consonance with the true interests of the Spanish people.

The official quoted then added an important statement, saying: "The present government will initiate peace, but a modified cabinet, headed by Senor Gago, minister of public instruction, will conclude the negotiations and then retire, and General Polavieja, with a combination including Senor Silveira and General Campos, will reorganize the country."

"Everybody considers that Spain should treat direct with the Americans, whose practical good sense will prevail over spread eagles."

Paris, July 25.—Private letters received here from Madrid under date of July 23 say that the internal disorders in the Spanish provinces continue.

Some demonstrations have taken place at Granada, supposed to be due to the opposition manifested towards the Octrois law and local disputes, but in view of the rigorous censorship on all questions of public order it is difficult to ascertain the facts.

At Gargia, in the province of Barcelona, a mob recently fired on the gendarmes, and an armed band, said to have been composed of jail birds, has appeared at Baneos and Valderres, thus far the efforts of the authorities to capture them have been futile.

Great precautions were taken at the open air theatre in Buen Retire gardens, in Madrid, Friday evening, owing to an expected demonstration in favor of General Weyler, who was present, but nothing developed.

Madrid, July 25.—According to a dispatch from Cadix to the impartial of this city, advices from Tangier say the foreign minister of Morocco declares that if the Americans enter Morocco ports they will be notified to leave in twenty-four hours, and it is added, if they refuse to do so Morocco will place herself under the protection of the powers.

The peace probabilities are anxiously canvassed at Tangier since the arrival there of the new United States consul, and the special dispatch adds that the belief increases that the United States does not intend to deprive Spain of anything but the Antilles.

PARIS, July 25.—A special dispatch from Madrid gives the following account of the queen's daily life during the present crisis:

"Poor queen!" This is the exclamation so often heard of late, day after day, as matters grow worse and worse, as the Spanish disasters repeat themselves, and as the throne of the little king seems slipping from her hands, into which it was given in trust. I see her majesty looking careworn and anxious. Even her drives are becoming fewer and fewer. It would surely appeal to any mother in the world every day day seems to elapse closer and closer to her, as though to shield him from the dangers closing about him with almost fatal force. It is very touching to witness it. Her worst enemies recognize in the queen personal qualities worthy of the highest admiration. The queen used every means at her disposal to prevent war. Her great hope lay in Senor Moret (Senor Moret y Pendergast, the former minister of the colonies), and he would have carried his point but for Senor Gullon (the former minister for foreign affairs). To-day, and ever since the war began, the great occupation by the queen is to find the quickest way for its termination. At many of the councils of late held at the palace the queen has burst into tears, begging and urging her ministers to seek a solution for the terms of peace, which they seem incapable of materializing. Peace—which the queen, with common sense, sees to be of such vital importance, and which her ministers keep postponing with the word so fatal to Spain—'Manana' (to-morrow). The queen has taken every chance offered in the council in putting in a word for peace, and little by little, she has finally managed to bring the cabinet to her view, and to thoughts of peace."

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